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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,457.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY.—THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Re. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,500 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander BELLWOOD, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 11th January 1873, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1873.		Jan. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	Leave Tuticorin	
,, Rutnagherry	12 ,, Colombo	20
,, Vingorla	12 ,, Galle	21
,, Carwar	13 ,, Trincomalee	24
,, Goa	13 ,, Madras	26
,, Mangalore	14 ,, Cocanada	28
,, Cannanore	15 ,, Vizagapatam	29
,, Tellicherry	15 ,, Bimlipatam	30
,, Calicut	16 ,, Coppalpore	31
,, Beypore	16 ,, False Point	Feb. 1
,, Cochin	17	
,, Alleppy	17 Arrive CALCUTTA	2

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers, in connection with Telegraphic Advice, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. SAUNDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd January 1873, at noon.

Jan. 1873.		Jan. 1873
Leave BOMBAY	Leave BUSREH	
Arrive Kurrachee	Arrive Fao	
,, Gwadur	,, Bushire	24
,, Muscat	,, Linga	29
,, Bunder Abbas	,, Bunder Abbas	31
,, Linga		Feb. 1873.
,, Bahrein	,, Muscat	6
,, Bushire	,, Gwadur	4
,, Fao	,, Kurrachee	7
,, BUSREH	,, BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th January 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s.s ARABIA will sail as above on THURSDAY, the 2nd January 1873, at 12 o'clock at noon.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 A.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 31st December 1872.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL. HARRISON LINE.

TO SAIL ON 25TH JANUARY.

S. S. AMBASSADOR 1,950 TONS R., 250 H. P. NOMINAL.

THIS splendid and very fast Steamer, specially built for the fast India Trade, has just accomplished her first voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, and will be despatched as above. Her accommodation is extensive and of the most superb description, and no effort has been spared to render the Cabins cool and comfortable. A Doctor and a Stewardess will be carried.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can however be procured on board at moderate rates.

For passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Adec	£22	£15	£4
Suez	26	22	8
Port Said	28	23	9
Alexandria	29	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles(for shipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children under 10 years, half price.

Including Wines. Without Food.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st FEBRUARY 1873.
ASIA, on SATURDAY, 1st MARCH 1873.

the exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY WILL MEET THEIR REQUIREMENTS AT

BADHAM & COMPANY'S HOME AND COUNTRY WITH ALL

23, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. St. OLAF are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at ONCE of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th December 1872.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9

ALSO,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 6th January, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "HINDOSTAN" (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain N. BOXALL, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 14th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3,648 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain J. S. MURRAY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 11th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

The Mail Steamers leaving Bombay on
3rd, 17th, and 31st March,
14th and 28th April,
and 12th May,

will proceed to Southampton, via Suez Canal. It is intended, as far as can be arranged, to employ the Company's large new Steamers on this service.

PASSAGE MONEY, EXCLUSIVE OF LIQUORS,

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	,, 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3, Rampart Row.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission, Receiving, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.

KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of neat Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Clock, Pictures, Flower Vases, Canary, &c., at the Bungalow situated at Upper Colaba, opposite the Light House.

On MONDAY, the 6th day of January 1873, at 12 o'clock, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the neat household furniture, &c., &c., being the properties of Doctors Shepherd and Hunter.

At 1 P.M., one Bay Arab Horse, goes in Harness and Saddle.

Further particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd January 1873.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

he quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOG WORKS :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS,

Beautifully made and moderate in Price.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India.

Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove, Kid, Waterproof, or Ironmasque, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d.

Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SNAIL BACNOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where constipation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WILKINSON'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive State, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitutions may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. The careful and regular use of this valuable medicine restores the natural functions of the stomach, giving once more strength to the body. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules ; and as Wine. in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE has now obtained such universal celebrity it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to most European practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes of commerce not being of uniform strength, has induced MORSON & SON to compound their preparation. Sold in ½-oz., 1, and 2-oz., bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is MORSON'S.

PEPTIC FOOD for Invalids and Infants, digestible, nutritious, and palatable. Sold in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

All the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders, which must be made payable in England.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS :

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,

31, 33, 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,

RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.

WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS & NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch *Trade Name and Mark registered.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 2ND JAN. 1873.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE FOR FAMILIES ONLY.

BY DESIRE,

LONDON STAR CONCERT COMPANY

Will give, at the request of several influential Families, a select and appropriate Entertainment, being the last available opportunity for the Inhabitants of Bombay for giving their Families a chance of witnessing these accomplished artists previous to their departure.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3 0 0
Stalls	,, 2 0 0
Gallery	,, 1 0 0
Pit	,, 0 8 0

Doors open at 8. Curtain rising precisely at 9.

AND REMEMBER THIS NIGHT FOR FAMILIES ONLY.

SATURDAY, 4TH JAN., AND MONDAY, 6TH JAN. at the P. and O. Co.'s Theatre, Mazagon.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

IS found pre-eminently beneficial in preventing and curing SMALL-POX, by Purifying, Invigorating, and Vitalizing the Blood. Any person who has already the latter complaint should take it, and be kept in a cool and darkened room to prevent its leaving any trace on the features.

"IT WILL CURE THE WORST FORM OF ORDINARY OR SICK HEADACHE IN TEN MINUTES."

DR. PROUT characterized its discovery as "unfolding germs of immense benefit to mankind."

The late DR. TURLEY states in a letter "that in the worst cases of Scarlet and Typhus Fevers he found it in his experience and family to act as a specific, no other medicine being required."

Sold by most Chemists, and the Sole Maker, and Wholesale to the Trade by

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Bombay.

COOK.—WANTED, a good COOK, who can speak English.—Apply at the Advertising Department, *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a handsome double-seated ENG. LISH-BUILT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with Circular Glass-front, and in good order. Suitable for SINGLE HORSE or PAIR.—Apply at the Omnibus Company, Khetwady.

NOTICES.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their

AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which posses es the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER-HELMET, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS free from deleterious India Rubber MANUFACTORY—(Wholesale only), 38, GREAT CHARLOTTE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. SAMPLE ROOMS—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggits in Bombay, in Packets.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France.

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likwise the contents of the vessel which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of the ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories :—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Rubber.

Agent —TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona and Byculla.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World.

RIMMEL'S ISLANG-ISLANG, YANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB, FRANGIPANE and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

RIMMEL'S DUCOSO OIL SOAP, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, HONEY, WINDSOR, and other TOILET SOAPS.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER COSTUME AND FLORAL CRACKERS, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S VIOLET, ROSE-LEAF, RICE, and other TOILET POWDERS

A liberal allowance to Shippers.

EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; and 76, King's Road, Brighton.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation ... may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent Stomachic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepare l only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a GLASS STOPPER instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received information that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat, and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS OF INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,

20, HATTON GARDEN LONDON, PROPRIETORS.

S. ROSE AND CO.,

10 MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND EUROPEAN AGENTS.

JUST UNPACKED, GRAND PRESENTS

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

DESKS, WORK-BOXES, DRESSING CASES, &c,

IN NEW PATTERNS, FRESH FROM HOME.

LADIES' WRITING DESKS.

12 inch Size. Of superior Walnut Wood, with Inlaid Bands, lined with Silk Velvet, polished, Rs. 10.

Of superior Coromandel Wood, with Inlaid Shield and Garter, the Flaps lined with Silk Velvet, the Inside lined with polished Mahogany, with partitions at top for Stationery and Secret Drawers. Rs. 15.

GENTLEMEN'S WRITING DESKS.

12 inch Size. Of superior Walnut Wood, with Brass Clips and Corners, the Flaps lined with Leather, the Interior lined with Polished Mahogany. Rs. 9.

14 inch Size. Of superior Walnut Wood, panelled with Coromandel Wood, with Brass Edges, best quality, the Flaps lined with Leather, and the Interior lined with Spanish Mahogany, Tumbler Lock and Secret Drawers. Rs. 18.

THE BEATRICE WORK-BOX DESK.

First opened, it presents a perfect work-box, spring is touched and the front falls, the flap in lid is opened, and the completely arranged Stationery case is disclosed to view. In Leather Lined with quilted silk and fitted with Stationery and Cutlery. Rs. 26.

"GRANVILLE" DESPATCH DESK FITTED.

A new Pattern, combining all the advantages of the various Despatch boxes in use, with extreme lightness and portability, in russia leather and polished Mahogany ; Sunk Brass Handle with Bramah Lock, size 14 inches. Cash Rs. 38.

LADIES' WORK-BOXES,

In superior Walnut Wood, Rounded Top, with Inlaid Bands and Diamond Pearl Plate.

Ten-inch size, Rs. 8. Eleven-inch size, Rs. 9. Twelve-inch size, Rs. 10.

LADIES' DRESSING CASES.

In Walnut Wood, with Jewel Drawer in front, with Silver Capped Bottles, fitted complete, size 12 inches. Rs. 68.

In Coromandel Wood, with Fall Front and two Drawers, the Fittings richly Electro-plated and Engraved. Rs. 101.

THE TRAVELLERS' CUSHION BAG.

An invaluable companion for the traveller. The Bag is very capacious and conveniently arranged, and has a well-stuffed pillow attached to it, which does not add much to the bulk, and is not coy spicuous when it is carried in the hand. It will be found very comfortable in the Railway carriage or on shipboard. It is made in best quality, Roan Leather, with Patent Gilt Lock, outside covers of Purse, special silver pocket with number Flaps, Straps, &c., with the patent spring Pillow covered leather, complete, size 15 inches. Rs. 38.

HOW I FOUND LIVINGSTONE ;

By H.M. STANLEY, containing 730 pages of Letter-press ; a Map of Mr. Stanley's Route and Discoveries ; a Map of the Lake and Coasts of Tanganyika ; a Map of Livingstone's Journey, and two smaller Maps ; and 54 Illustrations. Price 8s. 12.

THE STUDENT'S COLOUR BOX,

In polished Mahogany, lock, &c. Contents: 10 half cakes of best Water Colours, namely,—Burnt Sienna, Crimson Lake, Emerald Green, &c., &c., Stick of Indian Ink, three Saucers, a Water-glass, and 10 camel-hair brushes of sizes, fitted with handles, in polished Mahogany Box with Lock and Key. Rs. 7.

HARMONIUMS

of excellent Tone, Style, Finish, and Workmanship, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 700 each.

Organ Toned Harmoniums from one stop each to seventeen stops each, varying in price from Rs. 120 to Rs. 650 each, suitable for Church, Chapel, School, Drawing-room, Tent and Cabin.

MUSICAL BOXES.

From 4 to 12 tunes at prices from Rs. 35 to Rs. 350. Some admirably adapted for presents, being elaborately finished and with novel additions in the music, imitative of the Harp and Zither, Chinese Bells and Figures moving, &c., &c.

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES AND THE INDIAN SOLID SQUARE PIANOFORTES.

S. ROSE and Co. are now the only importers in Bombay of these truly perfect Pianofortes, and by special arrangements effected in London through their Agency they will receive direct from the original and only makers a monthly consignment of those superb instruments which are now in general demand.

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The PATENT PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN, of Silver and Electro-Silverware, forming a most elegant ornament as a Table Epergne or Centre-piece, which can be adorned with Flowers or Fruit, quite portable, and can be placed in any position desired in Drawing-rooms, Dining-rooms, Ball-rooms, Assembly-rooms, &c., has no mechanism ; most simple but ingenious in its construction, throwing up a continual jet or spray of water which can be perfumed with Scent, Essence or Aromatics, producing refreshing fragrance in the atmosphere wherever required.

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S. ROSE and Co. are sole Agents for the newly improved TABULATED POSTAGE WEIGHER. For particulars of this indispensable requisite (the latest) to every correspondent's desk, where accuracy and facility of despatch is desired, see S. ROSE and Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue.

SILVER PLATED WHITE METAL CUPS,

entirely plain throughout, with scroll for engraving, in case complete. Rs. 1. (For the Bullock Cart, Hackery, For Travellers, for Shikarie, for Camp, for Boardship, and for general usefulness, this arrangement of Cups is unsurpassed for elegance and economy.)

TRAVELLERS' DRINKING CUPS, KNOWN AS ARMY & NAVY CUPS, which consist of a Tumbler and of a Wine and Champagne Cup combined. The combined Cup fits compactly into the Tumbler.

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The most useful Lamp of the kind ever manufactured. Each Lamp is complete as a Table or as a Hanging Lamp, and packs complete in a Japanned metal case measuring only 11 by 7 by 6½ inches. Rs. 20.

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Strongly manufactured in Metal, Japanned in black, with bread gold lines, and gold raised metal corners, secured with Hobbs' Patent Locks.

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Fac-similes of Original Oil Paintings.

OIL PAINTINGS, in handsome Moulded Frames of the very best quality and most elegant design, THE BATTLES OF WORTH AND OF GRAVELOTTE. Size complete in the Frame 49½ by 36½ inches. Blazing Villages, and all the dread havoc of War, are very vividly brought out.

A choice series of small Landscapes, very finely finished in Oil.

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Lake Vierwaldstatt, Switzerland.
Chapel at Andermatt, Switzerland.
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"Ruins of Niedeck" (on the Rhine.)
"On the Elbe" (Hamburg.)
"In the Engadin Valley" (Switzerland.)
"In the Aar Valley."
"Lake at Neuchatel" (Switzerland.)
"In the Sachsenwald Forest" (Alsatia.)
"The Young Franc."

Price, each Rs. 10. Or for a pair Rs. 18 exceedingly cheap. Size complete in Frame, 10½ by 13 inches.

"FIGHTING DEER," "FLYING DEER." "KING'S LAKE," "CASTLE CHULON," "SPRING," "SUMMER," "AUTUMN," "WINTER," "CASTLE BRUNNE," "IN THE TYROL," and various other Subjects, all in Oil.

LIBRARY.—PHOTOGRAPHY AND PAINTINGS, TO BE CONTINUED.

N.B.—This Department of S. Rose & Co.'s business will be duly announced as soon as their Book-cases, &c., are fixed and arranged.

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MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING

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THAT AN ENTIRELY

NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of Mrs. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.

FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT

NOTICES.

A HAPPY CHRISTMAS TO ALL.

PLEASE remember the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION and send a CHRISTMAS BOX to the Treasurer.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

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Secretaries and Managers.

TAYLOR'S PATENT ROOFING TILES, as used in the NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, Bombay. These Tiles are made of the finest clay and cheese-cloth corrugated iron, are light, hard, easily fixed, cool and water-tight, handsome in appearance, and everlasting in wear.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

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BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ ea.	Paid up.	Last div. dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,00,000	100	all	7 p.ct.	Agra Bank	77
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	715
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ees. Issue	222½
15,250	1,000	all	4 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,160
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	260
40,000	2811	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	105
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

5,000	5,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,480
	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	115
750	2,000	2,000	31 p.c.	Mazagon Land	835
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	442½

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	995
100	5 0	all	10 p.c.	Albert king Co.	550
250	5,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	280
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	7,500
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	2,010
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	400 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	920 nl.
100	1,500			Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,500	all	40	Chinbai Press Co.	6,500
350	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co.	3,100 nl.
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	7,900
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	950
200	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	700
2	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,225
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	999
200	400	250	425 p.c.	Kolfussil Press & G. Co.	617½
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	210
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	520
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,175
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timevelly Press Co.	875
225	2,000	1,000	200	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
120	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,220
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Lading and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155 x d.
1,000	50	all	1½ p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 p.c.	Treacher & Co	405
2,000	250	all		Vizgas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	101	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay 1½
.....	95	49½	...	Do. China 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Bank	4 months' sight ...	1s. 11⅛ to 7/16d.
Do. do.	Do. do. ...	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. do.... ...	3 Do. do. ...	1s. 11⅞d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
hina...	60 Do. do.	222

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	9 00
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver...	107
Gold Leaf	15-12
Bar Gold 10 dwt. English 100 touch ...	15-13-6 to 15-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch ...	15-13-6 to 15-14
Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½ to 110¾
Four & half per cent	102½ to 104
Four per cent	101½ to 102½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ...	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	105½
10 years' do. do.	105
8 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate ...	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 3 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	39
New Portuguese 3 per cents (Tally 3 and 6 off.)	39
Paris Municipal Loan (Debentures Rs. 117) per Bond	120.

CALCUTTA.—28TH DECEMBER.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Securities :—

4 per cents. at Rs. 101-14, an l small sums at Rs. 102 to 102-2.

4½ per cents. of 1870, a small amount, at Rs. 106.

5½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 103-12, and small sums at Rs. 103-14 to 104.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST JANUARY.

London ...	Cotton ... Cases ... Seeds ...	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ... Wooden Ships ... Myrabolms & Coir bale ... Seeds ...	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal. £2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal. £2 5s. nominal. £2 5s. nominal.
Havre ...	Cotton ... Coffee ...	No ship.

Overland Steamers—

Venice	£3 5s.	Jan. 3, 1873.
Trieste	£3 5s.	
Liverpool	£3 10s.	
Havre	£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.	Jan. 4, 1873.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s.	

China ... { Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 5 per bale. Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships ... Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.

Calcutta ... Salt ... Rs. 5 per ton.

Calcutta to Bombay ... Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.

Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Perchitto ...	Schiaffini ...	Cardiff, Aug. 17.
Jan. 1	Memfi (s) ...	Moroso ...	Trieste, Dec. 1.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 31.

Caulfield, Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 1.

Young, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

Walker, Captain, 1st Light Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, on duty, to Aurungabad.

MacMullen, Colonel, Bengal Cavalry, to join, to Umballa.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussarra, Kopergaon, Nasick, Nimmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhusawul to Jubbulpore and Bhusawul to Nagpore.	5 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhusawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	5-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto on Southern Mahratta Country, for Kolapore, Manowlee, Khed, Dapoolee, and Kirkatharee	6 A.M.	...	(5 P.M. of previous day.

Letters for Europe, via Brindisi, despatch by all steamers which leave Bombay on Tuesday, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Letters for Europe, via Marseilles, despatch by all steamers which leave Bombay on Thursday, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Letters for Europe, via Southampton, despatch by all steamers which leave Bombay on Saturday, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Letters.—There are 3 delivers in Bombay every day : at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 4 P.M. The Branch Offices are open at 8-30 A.M., for Khandalla, Matheran, Bassein, Central Provinces, Bengal, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway ; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M. ; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M. ; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and those at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 7 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 1 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1 ; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 5-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto* ..... ,,	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* ..... ,,	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* ..... ,,	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* ..... ,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	,,	0	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. THACKER & CO.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & CO.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GUZDER—January 1st, at his residence, No. 57, Gowalia Tank Road, Aimai, the wife of Mr. Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder, aged 31 years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—December 28th, at No. 3, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of F. Roome Brown, Esq., Govt. Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

WOODROFFE—December 26th, at 2, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of J. T. Woodroffe, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JONES—LESLIE—December 26th, at Bhauguipore, by the Rev. W. Harden, Lieutenant F. W. Russell Jones, H. M.'s 42nd Foot, to Catherine Louise, fourth daughter of the late Sir Norman Leslie, Bart.

DEATH.

JERDON—December 16th, at Chupra, Archibald Lewis Walter, eldest son of the late T. C. Jerdon, Madras Medical Service.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1873.

IN a recent article we drew attention to the probability of the great questions affecting the land tax of India which Sir Charles Wood tried to settle in 1862, being reopened and made the subject of fresh discussion and controversy. We pointed out how desirable it was that all parties should unite in regarding as final the decision about to be arrived at by the House of Commons, whatever it may be, and so putting an end to the feeling of instability that is caused by pregnant changes in such mighty councils. We also expressed the hope that if the party opposed to the policy of 1862 now prevailed, it would use its victory with discretion and moderation, and give the land a long rest from the disturbing operations of revenue surveyors and settlement officers.

The arguments used by what may be termed the "temporary" in opposition to the "permanent" school may be enumerated as follows :—and it may at the threshold be stated that this enumeration is made without any controversial motive, but simply as affording a ready means of estimating the present position of the question :—(1) That a permanent settlement of the land tax will prevent the full development of the most important item of public revenue in India. (2) That the proposed substitute, viz., the Income-tax, is inadequate and unpopular. (3) The doctrine ascribed to Mill and insisted on by others, that the land is public property and liable to meet the whole cost of Government. (4) A denial of the political advantage of guaranteeing perpetual assessments to the people of India. An interesting document that has recently been republished in these columns suggests the selection of the second of these arguments for examination, and it will perhaps be admitted that the ascertained facts are not yet sufficiently numerous to serve as foundation for an argument of such importance.

We refer of course to Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee's report on the Income-tax assessment in this city. It shows how 5½ lacs of rupees were collected from 13,396 payers, at a cost of 8 per cent. on the collections, with only 412 cases of default and 38 appeals. This is the tax which the Calcutta rumours tell us Lord Northbrook has determined to relinquish as unpopular and unprofitable. Till the Budget statement is published, it will not be accurately known how many persons have been assessed to Income-tax throughout India, but it may probably be accepted as approximately correct that (excluding Government officials and fund holders) less than 100,000 persons have been assessed at about £400,000. It may be granted that if the Income-tax be recognized as an institution, and worked with proper care and attention, the number of persons assessed ought to be, and will be, half as much again, and the proceeds nearly doubled. The present Income-tax may be taken therefore as representing an impost of about £5 a year on each of 150,000 persons, one-third of whom reside in the presidency towns. Now the question which ought to be considered is whether an Income-tax of this nature, worked with the utmost strictness or the subjection of every ryots holding in India to periodical resurvey and reassessment, causes the greatest unrest and discontent.

This question cannot be solved by an estimate of probabilities, or by collecting the opinions of district officials, however experienced ; but a direct reference to native opinion must be made. Sir Richard Temple has doubtless consulted the leading natives in the different parts of India which he has recently visited. Those whose opinion is really valuable are not numerous, but twenty men might easily be found in this Presidency competent to answer the question—*Will the natives prefer repeal of the income-tax with reservation of power to revise and enhance the land assessments, or a permanent settlement of the land tax, coupled with a tax on incomes?* Till this question is asked and answered, the second argument cannot be regarded as conclusive. But the second argument involves also the consideration of the comparative value, in a fiscal point of view, of the Income-tax on the one hand, and the power to enhance the land assessments on the other hand. The research needed to decide this point has not been attempted. Assuming the Income-tax at three-quarters of a million, we may take the increase to it and to other taxes arising from the indirect effect of a permanent settlement of the land tax, as equivalent to perhaps a quarter of a million more. Against this immediate income of, say, one million sterling, we may set the nett value of the deferred annuities equal to the prospective increase in the land assessment at the first revision. We say *nett* value, because the value of these deferred increases must be reduced by the charge for revenue survey and settlement establishments, amounting to about forty lacs a year throughout India. Or it may be put thus : Is the revenue from Income-tax, *plus* the indirect increase resulting from a permanent settlement, *plus* the saving from discontinuance of survey and settlement operations, an equivalent for giving up the prospective increase that will be yielded by a revision of the land assessments at the end of the present leases? What are the prospects of increase? Will the revision throughout India yield 50 per cent. increase as the first revisions in Bombay have yielded? If so, there is no chance of a pecuniary equivalent being obtained from the Income-tax. But if the revisions yield an increase of only 20 per cent. or less, then the pecuniary return from an income-tax would probably be found more remunerative. We do not pretend that these figures are accurate—we only refer to them as showing the difficulty of the calculations involved, and the necessity of caution before accepting the dictum that the income-tax will afford no pecuniary equivalent for the loss that a permanent settlement will entail. No one will question the propriety of its being taken for granted that these two measures, Income-tax and permanent settlement, must stand or fall together. If the policy of 1862 be cancelled and the power of enhancing the land assessments revived, there will be no need of an income-tax, except possibly as a special war tax. On the other hand, if the land tax is fixed in perpetuity, it will be very difficult to balance the budget without an income-tax.

Several members of the Supreme Council have of late years with laudable energy called attention to special items of revenue. The stamp revenue, the income-tax and the Municipal and Local rates have in this way been subjected to scrutiny. Will none of the honourable gentlemen call for information about the land tax and the charges connected with it? The new department under Mr. Hume must now, we imagine, be prepared to furnish the most detailed information on this subject, and we hope that if the Hon. Mr. Chapman has got the information he requires about municipal taxes, he will turn his attention to the other and far more important matter.

If these remarks have aided to establish the necessity of greater and more careful research before cancelling Sir Charles Wood's despatch of 1862 and repealing the Income-tax, this will have fulfilled the object with which they were written. No visionary profit, no dogmatic assertion will justify the destruction of a document and a policy in which such hopes and interests centre. The evidence hitherto recorded by the Select Committee does not support the conclusion to which it seems to have arrived ; and we trust that neither the Committee nor the House of Commons will come to any decision, until they have ascertained the real wishes of the people of India.

THE following Notes upon prominent occurrences of the past year may be found of interest :—

DEPRESSION IN TRADE.—One of the most remarkable features of the trade of Bombay, is the unsteadiness of cotton. This being the chief export staple, the life and death of the trade hang upon it. Undue competition amongst exporters has kept the price of the staple in Bombay above the ruling price in Liverpool, exporters trusting to a rise. The result has too frequently been a loss. To the careful purchaser there has been a little chance of profit, inasmuch as his purchases have been well selected. To the native seller Oomrawuttee or Dhollera have been simply Oomrawuttee or Dhollera and nothing more, and he sells accordingly. The careful purchaser distinguishes the quality and buys with his eyes open. But a large majority of our exporters are not careful purchasers and buy with their eyes shut, trusting, as we have said, to a rise in the home market. Not only have they been frequently disappointed about the rise, but the quality of their venture has proved to be of little value and the loss has consequently been great. It is well nigh incredible how much of the cotton trade is carried on in this haphazard and reckless way, and it is lamentable that it should be so. The year 1872 has been no less remarkable for trade of this kind than have former years. Time and experience have taught us nothing, and whatever may be the profits from cotton in this country, the Bombay dealers have gained but little by the trade, while in many instances losses have been incurred. The Chamber of Commerce has felt the difficulties of carrying on the export cotton trade of Bombay in this way, and has been clamorous for adding to the number of our exports. Wheat has come to be regarded as a profitable article of export, and the Supreme Government has been solicited to remove the export duty from this article. But we doubt whether India can compete with Australia in the grain trade. It is well known that large stocks have accumulated in Australia in places remote from the sea and are there deteriorating. The energy of the Anglo-Saxon will not permit the producer to die alongside of his granary, and means of export will soon be found. India will scarcely be able to sustain the competition with Australia in the grain trade.

THE HARBOUR.—A new lighthouse has been completed at an expenditure of four lacs of rupees, and placed on a site where it was not wanted—where in fact many experienced nautical men say that it will decoy ships to their destruction in the thick hazy monsoon weather. Time will show all about the position of the new harbour light.

The discussion about the new wet docks has been protracted and loud. The chief engineer for reclamations has completed a scheme for a large and a small basin, with a dredged channel leading from the docks into deep water. Opinion has been divided about proceeding with both basins simultaneously, but as keeping open the channel by dredging will be as necessary for the small as the large basin, it is contended that while the execution of the small basin only would not pay a fair interest on the outlay, the execution of both basins together will pay handsomely. Meanwhile everything is ready for beginning the new docks, but the year 1872 has come and gone, ending in much talk and nothing more.

The formation of a Dock and Harbour Trust was left by Sir S. Fitzgerald as a legacy to Sir P. Wodehouse, but beyond the movement of a few officials who have been anxious to draw the handsome salary of Chairman of the Trust, we do not know that anything has been settled, and the extraordinary phenomenon of placing the trade of Bombay at the mercy of the Public Works Secretary has continued throughout the year 1872. When will this nonsense cease?

MUNICIPAL.—A new bill has been drawn up and is at present before the Supreme Government awaiting the sanction of the Viceroy. It is now known that it will be adopted as it stands, with all its manifold imperfections. If it does not prove unworkable it will only be because the Commissioner will have the confidence of the new Corporation. The worst faults of the old bill exist in the new. Government take all the power and avoid all the responsibility—a mild form of despotism which the Chief and the Public Works Secretaries may any day turn into despotism of the most galling description. It is a notorious fact that the only public body that understood either the old or the new Bill, was the Bench of Justices, and the Bench unanimously condemned the Bill (Mr. Tucker's Bill) as utterly unworkable. The Bench of Justices has continued to work fairly even in the midst of much discouragement, affording a mark for censure and ridicule to many men who did not know what they were talking about.

A good addition has been made to the water-supply by the execution in part of the Toolsee works. The valley of Toolsee is situated high above the city and is capable of supplying water to the highest parts of the island. It only remains to make a proper use of the water by dealing with the works in reference to the wants of the city instead of according to the good or bad professional feeling of the Engineers. Vehar was muddled by Government interference where the power was separated from the responsibility and the city made to pay for what it never got. There was a complete lack of supervision on the part of Government in connection with the Vehar works. Toolsee threatens to be muddled by too keen supervision and too much interference from Government—too much engineering in fact, engineeringly speaking. At any rate the city gets more water and water of good quality, and that is something which will improve public health and make the people thankful for the mercy.

Five changes have occurred in the Commissionership during the year. Hope, Hewlett, Peile, Hewlett, and Pedder have followed each other in this office in great rapidity, and probably to the disadvantage of the city. No better illustration of the uncertainty of the continuance of official life in India could be found. With five Municipal Commissioners every year, the city will become remarkable for a charming variety in its municipal affairs.

THE PRESS.—The effects of cheap postage and consequent cheap newspapers have probably increased the circulation of the newspapers of Bombay. We have not seen our way to cast the whole or chief part of the burden on the advertiser and allow the ordinary subscriber to get his paper actually below cost price. It has been our endeavour to deal fairly by all the interests with which we are concerned, and it is gratifying to us to find this journal so fully supported as it is by the most respectable and intelligent classes in Bombay and elsewhere.

THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM has been fairly established during the year. Some adverse criticism has been showered upon the young institution. In this we have taken no prominent part, for we think the system will work well enough by-and-bye, and as it is intended chiefly for small remittances, it will become a boon to the poor.

THE VISIT OF THE VICEROY.—The most remarkable event in the history of Bombay occurred during the year. The Supreme Council met in Bombay presided over by the Viceroy and assisted by Sir Philip Wodehouse, the local Governor. The reception of the Viceroy was royal in character and worthy both of the city and the occasion. Rajahs, Chiefs, Sirdars, and Politicals assembled from various quarters, and the people of Bombay vied with each other in doing honour to its illustrious visitors. Chief amongst the generous hosts was Sir Philip Wodehouse, who cared not for toil or expense if only he could act the courtly and generous Governor. The excitement provoked by the visit of Lord Northbrook to Bombay can only be said to have fairly subsided as Christmas dawned upon the city, and as Treacher and Co. (Limited) and Bourne and Shepherd completed the counting of their gains. The Provinces of India have been so long governed by minutes and red tape, by the post and telegraph, that a personal visit from the head of the Government must be pronounced to be a move in the right direction. Not only has the Viceroy gained knowledge by his tour through the provinces, but his Councillors have become wiser men. All the pigeon shooting and croquet of Simla could never have contributed so much to the gratification of Lord Northbrook and his high Council as the late tour through the distant provinces. Sir Richard Temple now knows the value of the Elphinstone estate and was able to say with his eyes open whether Docks should or should not be and whether the ground within the foreshore should or should not be sold by public auction. It is something for a Finance Minister to know how to arrange his finances without the *aid* of official despatches.

PUBLIC HEALTH has not been all that could be desired, but the remarkable freedom from epidemics has continued. In the cramped space in which the thousands live in Bombay and in the absence of all building rules, it is wonderful how the mortality keeps so low as it is. Good water and habits of frugality, coupled with sleeping outside of houses, have been the chief sanitary characteristics of the place. There is much poverty, but hitherto there has been but little actual destitution. The pressure of poverty is however beginning to be felt as it must be where labour cannot find ready and constant employment. Capital is chiefly in the hands of the most ignorant classes of natives, and very little finds its way into useful or benevolent channels. At the same time it is somewhat surprising how the illiterate and uneducated native capitalists have contrived to draw the chief part of the profitable trade of the city into their own circles. Well might our matriculated students and educated graduates enquire what is to become of themselves and their books in the face of this one hard fact—that success in trade is not on the side of mathematics and logic including even moral philosophy. It seems now as if the educated millions of India were soon to change places with the existing hewers of wood and drawers of water, who are moving upwards in the ranks of the successful trader.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENT of a more than usual attraction and variety has been vouchsafed to us, and if the people could be induced to part with their money for any public purpose, they would certainly build a public hall.

PUBLIC HONOURS.—Her Majesty the Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood on Albert Sassoon and Cowasjee Jehangheer Readymoney, both of which honours have given satisfaction to the public. The latter gentleman has the sympathy of the whole public, and although still a recluse from confirmed illness, continues to be the chief dispenser of an enlightened benevolence. Sir Cowasjee still lives to do good to his neighbour, and we wish him a continuance of life as much for the sake of the public as for himself. It is true that he placed his heel upon the proposed "Town Band" and "Northbrook garden," but he has not forgotten the more urgent calls that were made upon his purse. The elevation of the Hon. Narayen Wassoodew to the Legislative Council was one of the honours of the year that did not gain universal public approval. For our own part we trust he will do better in the second year of his Councillorship than he did during the first ; he is undoubtedly both young and new.

The Honourable Justice Green has been appointed one of the permanent Judges of the High Court. We acknowledge this appointment as suitable in every way, as Mr. Green is destitute of those irregularities and infirmities which mar the Judge. The last of the public honours which we shall mention is the nomination of Dr. Hewlett to the Shrievalty. The unsuitableness of this nomination, the remarkable preference which has been shown to him in high quarters for many months past, and the number of posts into which he has been pitchforked, have created quite a public scandal and brought odium upon the Government. Nothing and nobody can now be trusted, and the road to honour and preferment seems to be a little devious in Bombay. "Kissing goes by favour," and the Sheriff, Health Officer, Coroner, and Physician to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital is receiving all the kissing that is going. We can do no less than wish him a happy New Year!

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GERMANY.

ARRIVAL OF SIR BARTLE FRERE AT ADEN.

LONDON, 31ST DECEMBER.

The *Daily Telegraph* asserts that the Khedive is about to despatch an expedition to convey stores and provisions to Sir W. Baker.

Alphonse, brother of Don Carlos, has assumed command of the Carlist insurgents in Catalonia.

The rivers of the valley of the Po are again rising.

Mr. Secretary Boutwell's resignation is officially denied.

The Czarewitch is progressing favourably, and is now considered out of danger.

The combined Austro-Russo German interference in the Laurium mines affair is contradicted.

BERLIN, 31ST DECEMBER.

The excitement concerning the Papal allocution still continues here. It is not probable that the German Chargé d'Affaires will return to Rome, but diplomatic relations will not however be suspended.

ADEN, 31ST DECEMBER.

H. M. S. Enchantress with Sir Bartle Frere and suite arrived here to-day. All well.

THE Bishop of Calcutta and Miss Milman returned to Calcutta on Friday night last.

WE learn that Sir Bartle Frere arrived at Aden on Tuesday on his way to Zanzibar.

THE *Chameleon* has assumed one more hue, and may it prove attractive! The tiny reptile now threatens to write the annals of the Bengal cavalry.

MR. B. W. COLVIN is gazetted to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge at Allahabad during the time Mr. G. Ricketts officiates as Commissioner.

FROM the beginning of this year the *Indian Church Gazette* will be published only once a fortnight, instead of once a week, owing to the present editor not having time to attend to a weekly paper.

THE thanks of the Governor-General have been given to Khaja Abdul Gani, C.S.I., and his son Khaja Ahsanulla, for their handsome gift of Rs. 1,50,000 for providing a water supply for Dacca.

A CASE having recently occurred in which a tract of waste land was sold without reservation of the right of Government to demand a royalty on any mineral products which might be found on it, local officers are directed to see that the rights of the State are in future deeds of conveyance strictly reserved.

"DIOGENES," the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writes thus regarding Mr. Campbell's Administration Report :—"In fact, it would require a combination of stupidity and low morality to enable any man to contemplate either Mr. Campbell's courage, or the task which he has undertaken, with indifference."

WE have just learned with regret of the sudden death of Mr. E. Jones, the Superintendent of Police of the Kulladghee Districts, by cholera. He was the only one attacked in the village. He was encamped not far from Kulladghee, and succumbed after 24 hours' illness. His body was carried into Kulladghee and there interred on the 28th ult.

MR. SHAKESPEAR, Commissioner of Benares, being about to retire from the service, a meeting has been held at the palace of the Maharaja of Benares, at which it was resolved to collect subscriptions for some work to perpetuate his memory. The Maharaja headed the list with Rs. 1,000, and upwards of Rs. 3,000 was promised at the meeting.

ON the recommendation of the local Government, the Supreme Government has placed the services of Mr. Scott, Curator of the Calcutta Botanical Gardens, at the disposal of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to proceed to the opium districts of Behar and Benares to enquire into the blight and growth of poppy plants cultivated in those districts.

UNDER the existing furlough rules, Dr. O'Callaghan, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Saugor Circle, now in England, appears to have forfeited his substantive appointment in India, he having exceeded his leave which expired on the 10th December. Dr. Ross, his *locum tenens*, we *Indian Daily News* hear, is to be confirmed in his office in the above mentioned circle, and Dr. McLeod, the Officiating Secretary to the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, is to be permanently appointed in that post. Dr. O'Callaghan is likely to obtain an extension of leave up to 31st March next, after which date he intends to retire from the service on the usual annuity which has already been allotted to him.

IN noticing that the statue of Lord Mayo is to be of Sicilian marble, and nine feet in height, and placed at the point of section of the main streets of Cockermouth, our Allahabad friend makes the following profound reflection :—"It will be curious in after days to see, in that English market-place, the country women with their baskets of eggs and vegetables, sitting round the statue of him who was assassinated on the outskirts of a wild tropical forest by a half-savage Afreedi." Dearie me! so it will. And if any of the eggs should produce a chicken, how strange it will be if its first little piping notes in some degree resemble the warble of some weird bird that delights the half savage Afreedi in his romantic home.

ON Christmas Day, St. Andrew's Church was filled with a kind of music that it has not been accustomed to hitherto, and which, we can well believe, would, if practised in an orthodox temple of the Establishment in Scotland, open a nest of hornets about the ears of the parson under whose reign or approbation such "awful innovations" were introduced. Besides an anthem, a mass, or something like it, was sung—actually a "Gloria in Excelsis!" The introduction of this Latin theme of praise has caused some talk in Presbyterian circles in Bombay, and of course there are a few who shake their heads and say that the Church of Scotland in India is handing herself over, body and soul, to Pope Pius. However this may be, we enjoyed the music, and thought it grand and impressive, and such as might suitably rouse enthusiasm in a Christian's breast for the Being whose praise in the highest was being proclaimed. We notice that a less important change in the formula of the Scotch Kirk in Calcutta has excited attention. A correspondent of a contemporary writes—"For the first time in the history of the Scotch Kirk in Calcutta, a Christmas service was celeb

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS NUISANCE.

RUSTOMJEE ARDASHER WADIA v. THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

At the High Court recently, Mr. Justice Bayley delivered his judgment in the above case, of which want of space compels us to give the following abstract :—

Mr. Justice Bayley said—The plaint in this suit, which was filed on the 10th August 1872, stated that the plaintiff was entitled to an estate of inheritance in possession in certain lands with five bungalows and out-houses situated at Parell in the island of Bombay, and containing 58,000 square yards or thereabouts; that the plaintiff resided with his family in one of such bungalows, and which was marked No. 1 on the plan annexed to the plaint; and that the four other bungalows marked respectively on such plan as Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, were in the respective occupation of Mr. Robert Knight, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Soden, and Mr. Gostling as tenants at the monthly rental of Rs. 140, Rs. 55, Rs. 70, and Rs. 100, respectively; that the plaintiff had himself expended Rs. 75,000 upon the said bungalows; and that the said property was, prior to the commencement of the nuisances complained of, of the estimated value of Rs. 3,25,000 or thereabouts; that the defendants were the occupiers of a piece of land adjacent to the plaintiff's property on the south-west side thereof; and that they had recently completed the erection of a Spinning and Weaving Mill on their said land, and had, in the month of November 1871, commenced fully working the said Mill, since which time the plaintiff and the other persons residing in the several bungalows had suffered a serious nuisance by reason of the noise of the machinery of the Mill, and had also, especially since the commencement of the monsoon and the setting in of the south-west wind, suffered a very great nuisance from the smoke and soot from the chimney of the Mill, and from the cotton dust from the Mill discharged and carried upon and over the plaintiff's said property and into the said bungalows, and also from the noxious odours and vapours proceeding from the Mill. That the chimney of the Mill was distant 88 yards from the bungalow No. 1, and 132, 181, 207, and 292 yards respectively from the bungalows Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5; and that the fires of the Mill were kept actively burning for fifteen hours every day, during the whole of which time volumes of smoke and soot were emitted from the said chimney and carried upon and over the plaintiff's property and into his said bungalows. That by reason of such nuisances the comfort of the persons residing in the said five bungalows was most materially interfered with, and that was especially the case with regard to bungalow No. 1, where the plaintiff resided, and which bungalow was, before the nuisances, of the monthly rental value of Rs. 200. The plaint then stated that the value of the plaintiff's said property was materially diminished by the existence of the said nuisances to the extent as the plaintiff charged, of Rs. 1,50,000 or thereabouts. That the plaintiff had applied to the defendants to stop and put an end to such nuisances, but they had not taken steps so to do. The plaintiff then referred to copies of certain letters (annexed thereto) which had passed between the solicitors of either side, dated the 11th, 16th, and 25th July, and the 3rd and 7th August 1872, and prayed that the defendants might be restrained by the order and injunction of the Court from working or using the said Mill so as to cause any nuisance to the plaintiff and the persons residing on his said property, either by the noise of the working of the said Mill or by the discharge therefrom of smoke and soot or cotton dust upon and over the plaintiff's property, or by allowing any noxious odours or vapours to proceed therefrom. That if the Court should not grant the relief above prayed for, the defendants might be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 1,50,000 as damages in respect of the diminution in value of the plaintiff's property by reason of the matters aforesaid; that the defendants might be ordered to pay Rs. 20,000 as damages for the injury already suffered by the plaintiff by reason of the said nuisances; and that the defendants might be ordered to pay the costs of the suit. There was also a prayer for further and other relief. Upon the 15th of August 1872, upon the motion of Mr. Latham, counsel for the third plaintiff, this Court granted a rule calling upon the defendants to show cause why they, their servants, and agents, and each of them should not be restrained by injunction from working or using their Spinning and Weaving Mill in the plaint mentioned, so as to cause any nuisance to the plaintiff or to the persons residing on his said property at Parell, either by the noise of the working of the said Mill or by the discharge therefrom of smoke or soot or cotton dust upon and over the plaintiff's said property, or by allowing any noxious odours or vapours to proceed therefrom. On the 4th, 5th, and 7th October last, cause was shown against the rule by Mr. Marriott and Mr. Farran on behalf of the defendants, the rule being supported by Mr. Anstey and Mr. Latham; and the matter was very fully and very ably discussed. For the defendants it was argued that the affidavits showed that there was in fact no nuisance at all. That there was neither smoke nor smell proceeding from the Mill, nothing but a low humming noise—and the Court was invited by both of the learned counsel for the defendants to inspect the premises, when it was said the Court would see there was no nuisance. The learned counsel for the plaintiff, however, did not think that the Court could derive any benefit from a view, and suggested that all would be arranged by the defendants so as to prevent the Court having a proper inspection. It was further urged on behalf of the defendants that if any nuisance did exist, it was only one perceptible during the monsoon, and moreover, that there had been such delay and such acquiescence on the part of the plaintiff as disentitled him to an interlocutory injunction. It may be convenient to consider—first, what are the rights of the plaintiff, and what duty is cast upon the defendants in respect to the ownership of their land and the user of their mill. In Fletcher v. Rylands, Law Reports 1, Ex. 265, the Court of Exchequer Chamber, in the course of an elaborate judgment delivered by Blackburne, J., reversing the judgment of the Court of Exchequer, thus state their opinion as to the law:—"We think that the true rule of law is that the person, who for his own purposes brings on his lands and collects and keeps there anything likely to do mischief, if it escapes, must keep it in at his peril, and if he does not do so, is *prima facie* answerable for all the damage which is the natural consequence of its escape. He can excuse himself by showing that the escape was owing to the plaintiff's default, or perhaps that the escape was the consequence of *vis major* or the act of God; but as nothing of this sort exists here, it is unnecessary to enquire what excuse would be sufficient. The general rule as above stated seems on principle just. The person whose grass or corn is eaten down by the escaping cattle of his neighbour, or whose wine is flooded by the water from his neighbour's reservoir, or whose cellar is invaded by the filth of his neighbour's privy, or whose habitation is made unhealthy by the fumes and noisome vapours of his neighbour's alkali works, is damnified without any fault of his own, and it seems but reasonable and just that the neighbour, who has brought something on his own property which was not naturally there, harmless to others so long as it is confined to his own property, but which he knows to be mischievous if it acts on his neighbours, should be obliged to make good the damage which ensues if he does not succeed in confining it to his own property. But for his act in bringing it there no mischief could have accrued, and it seems but just that he should at his peril keep it there, so that no mischief may accrue or answer for the natural and anticipated consequences, and upon authority. This we think is established to be the law whether the things so brought be beasts, or water, or filth, or stinks." That decision was affirmed in 1868 on appeal to the House of Lords, Rylands v. Fletcher, Law Report 3, H. Lords 330. Lord Cairns, the Lord Chancellor, in moving the judgment of the House quoting the passage I have just read, and stating that he entirely concurred with the opinion therein expressed. Lord Cramworth (p. 340) also said that he concurred in thinking that the rule of law was correctly stated by Mr. Justice Blackburne in delivering the opinion of the Exchequer Chamber, and, added Lord Cramworth :—"If a person brings or accumulates on his land anything which if it should escape may cause damage to his neighbour, he does so at his peril. If it does escape and cause damage he is responsible, however careful he may have been, and whatever precautions he may have taken to prevent the damage. In considering whether a defendant is liable to a plaintiff for damage which the plaintiff may have sustained, the question in general is not, whether the defendant has acted with due care and caution, but whether his acts have occasioned the damage, and the doctrine is founded on good sense. For when one person in managing his own affairs, causes, however innocently, damage to another, it is obviously only just that he should be the party to suffer. He is bound *sic uti suo ut non laedat alienum.*" This is the principle of law applicable to cases like the present, and I don't discover in the authorities that were cited, anything conflicting with it. The case of Crump v. Lambert, Law Rep. 3, Ex. 409, was decided by the Master of the Rolls in 1867. In the course of his judgment he stated the law applicable to cases like the present so clearly, that I will cite one or two passages from it. He said—"With respect to the question of land, I consider it to be established by numerous decisions that smoke, unaccompanied with noise or noxious vapour, that noise alone, that offensive vapour alone, although not injurious to health, may severally constitute a nuisance to the owner of adjoining or neighbouring property; that if they do so, substantial damages may be recovered at law; and that this Court, if applied to, will restrain the continuance of the nuisance by injunction in all cases where substantial damages could be recovered at law." Elliotson v. Fertham, 2 Bingh. 134; and Solton v. DeHeld, 2 Sim. (N. S.) 133, are instances relating to noise also. In the former, damages were recovered in an action at law, and in the second, an injunction was granted on account of sound alone. What constitutes a nuisance is thus defined by Lord Justice Knight Bruce, when Vice-Chancello-, in Walter v. Self, 4 DeGex and Simale 322. "Both in principle and authority the important point next for decision may properly, I conceive, be thus put: Ought this inconvenience to be considered in fact as more than fanciful, more than one of mere delicacy or fastidiousness, as an inconvenience materially interfering with the ordinary comfort physically of human existence, not merely according to elegant or dainty modes and habits of living, but according to plain and sober and simple notions among the English people?" "The definition" (continues the Master of the Rolls) "is adopted in Solton v. DeHeld by Vice-Chancellor Kinderaley, and is, I apprehend, strictly correct, and it agrees with the principle of all the cases referred to at common law and approved of in the case of St. Helen's Smelting Co. v. Tipping, 11, House of Lords cases 642. The law on this subject is, I apprehend, the same, whether it be enforced by action at law or by bill in equity. In any case where a plaintiff could obtain substantial damages at law, he is entitled to an injunction to restrain the nuisance in this court. There is, I apprehend, no distinction between any of the cases, whether it be smoke, smell, noise, vapour or water, or any other gas or fluid. The owner of one tenement cannot cause or permit to pass over or flow into his neighbour's tenement any one or more of these things in such a way as materially to interfere with the ordinary comfort of the occupier of the neighbouring tenement, or so as to injure his property. . . . . The doctrine suggested in Hob v. Barlow, 4 C. B. (N.S.) 334, that the spot from whence the nuisance proceeded was a fit, proper, and convenient spot for carrying on the business which produced the nuisance, is no excuse for the act, and cannot be made available as a defence either at law or in equity." The real question in all the cases is the question of fact, viz, whether the annoyance is such as materially to interfere with the ordinary comfort of human existence? This is what is established in St. Helen's Smelting Co. v. Tipping, 11 House of Lords cases 642, and that is the question to be tried in the present case. Having thus quoted what I consider to be the law and practice of courts of equity in England, and which I should follow in such a case as the present, I proceed to state that, in my opinion, the affidavits clearly show that the smoke, soot, noise and cotton dust proceeding from the defendants' Mill materially interfered with the ordinary comfort of the persons living in the five bungalows of the plaintiff, though more so in regard to the bungalows Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, than in regard to bungalow No. 5; that the Mill of the defendants, as at present worked, constitutes a most decided nuisance, for which the plaintiff would be entitled to recover substantial damages at law. The affidavits, as in all cases of this description, are more or less conflicting, but I consider that the evidence given by the plaintiff and by the other persons who have made affidavits in support of this application for an injunction, far outweighs in value the evidence given upon affidavits on behalf of the defendants. The affidavits of the plaintiff, who is assistant master builder in Her Majesty's Dockyard in Bombay, and who with his family resides in bungalow No. 1; of Mr. Robert Knight, the able and talented Editor of the *Indian Statesman* newspaper, and who resides in bungalow No. 2; of Mr. Henry Richard Wilcox, the well known Civil Engineer, whose face is so familiar to us all in gully and light and air cases, and who has had ample experience of the divers and manifold nuisances to be met with in this vast undrained city of Bombay, and who resides with his family in bungalow No. 3; of Mr. James Soden, Superintending Purser of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and who resides with his family in bungalow No. 4; and of Mr. David Ebenezer Gostling, Civil Engineer, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Scott McCleland and Company, who was prevented by severe illness from making an affidavit in the first instance in support of the plaintiff's application for an injunction, a gentleman whose great intelligence struck me very forcibly in a cause I decided for the plaintiff some months ago very much upon his evidence relating to a wall of a house, and which decision was affirmed on appeal, and who resides with his family in bungalow No. 5; these affidavits one and all state the existence of a constant and continuing nuisance to the occupiers of the five bungalows caused by the Mill of the defendants since it commenced full working in Nov. 1871, but more especially since the commencement of the monsoon in June 1872. This is a class of evidence which, if true, far outweighs that of persons whose means of observation are limited to an inspection on one or more days, of the plaintiff's premises, or of witnesses like the three eminent medical gentlemen, who have made affidavits on behalf of the defendants, viz, Dr. Mackenzie, Dr. Lyon, and Dr. Sidney Smith, who inspected the two properties once only, viz., on the afternoon of the 31st August last, when the wind was blowing from the north-west, as must have been the case when one peruses the concluding part of paragraph 5 of Dr. Mackenzie's affidavit, where he says, "the smoke from the Mill passed about 100 yards to the southward," *i. e.*, of bungalow No. 3, a fact connected with their visit which is corroborated by Dr. Sidney Smith's affidavit, when in para 2 he says—"There was very little smoke issuing from the chimney of the Morarjee Goculdass Mills when I visited them, and that was passing to a great height to the southward of the premises of the complainants." Mr. Gostling, who resides in bungalow No. 5, distant about 292 yards from the Mill chimney, states that he has resided there for the last two years, and that since the commencement of the working of the Mill he has been put to very great discomfort by reason of the noise of the machinery and of the steam whistle, which is blown every morning at half-past 5, and again at 6 for a longer period, and that since the setting in of the rains in June 1872, he has suffered considerable discomfort and annoyance from the smoke and soot issuing from the defendants' chimney, which has caused serious injury to his furniture and great annoyance to himself and his family. He says after having read once copies of the affidavits of Drs. Mackenzie, Lyon, and Sidney Smith, and the certificate of Mr. Ormiston annexed to the affidavit of Morarjee Goculdass, that notwithstanding the height of the chimney, the smoke therefrom during the south-west monsoon is not carried over the plaintiff's properties, but the smoke, immediately on its leaving the chimney, has a downward tendency and quickly falls to a level of the several bungalows of the plaintiff. That he has repeatedly watched the smoke as it issued from the chimney, and he positively swears that the nuisance he and his family have suffered from has been occasioned by the smoke from such chimney, and not from any other source. He says that if the three Doctors had taken the trouble to walk into his house, they would have had ocular evidence of the deposit of soot on the venetians of the doors opening to the south and west, and that such deposit of soot is from the chimney of the defendants' Mill, and not from that of the Albert Mill chimney, as was suggested in the affidavit filed on behalf of the defendants, the last mentioned Mill chimney being, as Mr. Gostling believes, more than half a mile distant from his house. He refers to complaints made to him by his wife about the smoke soiling the furniture, and to repeated and bitter complaints by the same lady about the noise of the machinery and whistle which, in her delicate state of health, has caused her much suffering. He says that the smoke, though now somewhat less than previous to the institution of this suit, is not by any means abated, as he had again and again noticed of late. (His affidavit was sworn on the 12th of September last.) The noise of the Mill, he says, is partly abated owing to the windows of it being kept always closed, but so soon as the windows are kept open, as they have hitherto been, the noise from the Mill will be felt as much as ever, and with reference to what is stated by Mr. Ormiston in the certificate already mentioned, he says that the smoke falling or not is entirely a matter of barometrical pressure. In fine clear weather, the smoke does not fall, but through the whole of the monsoon it falls quickly, and that if, as Mr. Ormiston suggests, an extra boiler was used, it would lessen the smoke nuisance, smoke being usually caused through having a too restricted fire space in the boilers as compared with the amount of steam generated. I have thus quoted at length from Mr. Gostling's affidavit, as if, as I have no doubt is the case, he and his family are annoyed by the noise of the defendants; the nuisance from that cause must be far greater to the occupiers of the four other bungalows, which are all nearer the Mill than Mr. Gostling's bungalow, that of the plaintiff being only 88 yards, and that of Mr. Robert Knight 132 yards from the defendants' chimney. Mr. Gostling's evidence, too, goes far to show that the theory set up in the affidavits on the other side as to the smoke nuisance being caused by the chimney of the Albert Mills is one destitute of any foundation. . . . . Plaintiff then states that the land in the occupation of the defendants formerly belonged to two brothers named Wadia, and up to 1864 was let by them to cultivators. That in or about 1865 the two brothers brought out a Company called the George III. Jute and Flax Spinning and Weaving Company, to which Company they granted a lease of the piece of ground. That the George III. Jute and Flax Spinning and Weaving Company commenced in or about 1866 to erect a Mill on the land, but before completing the erection of it, the affairs of the Company became involved and the Company went into liquidation. That in or about 1868 one Morarjee Goculdass and three other Bhattia merchants purchased from the liquidators of the George III. Jute and Flax Spinning and Weaving Company the said piece of ground and the half finished Mill building, and after having completed the building, the said purchasers framed a Joint Stock Company, now called the Morarjee Goculdass Spinning and Weaving Company, and assigned over to it the Mill property. That the Mill was not until November 1871 put into full working order. In a second affidavit, sworn by him on the 17th September last, after he had perused the affidavits filed on behalf of the defendants in opposition to this rule, he says, addressing himself to the allegation of acquiescence and laches made in some of the affidavits, that when the former proprietors of the defendants' land, viz., the George III. Jute and Flax Spinning and Weaving Company, first began to build on the said land, he gave them notice, through the late Mr. Crawford, a solicitor of this Court, that if the Mill they were about to erect created a nuisance to his property, he should take proceedings against them; and that on the 5th December 1870 he caused a notice to the like effect to be served on the Bombay Bhattia Spinning Company, the said notice being personally served on Mr. Khatao Muccondjee, who with the said Morarjee Goculdas and Shamjee Jadowjee and Luckmidass Khimjee, were the only proprietors or members of the said Company, but that notwithstanding such last mentioned notice, Morarjee Goculdas and his co-partners proceeded with the building of their Mill. That such persons being about to build latrines on a piece of this ground which made a projection into his land, which when used by about 500 persons would have rendered his bungalow No. 1 absolutely uninhabitable, he agreed to exchange a piece of land he had for such slip of land, but that he did not thereby waive or agree to waive his right to take proceedings against the proprietors of the Mill, if the same in working should create a nuisance to his property. . . . . Now in opposition to this mass of testimony, testimony of persons who residing in each of the five bungalows, describe the constant, and whilst daylight lasts, never-ceasing nuisance to which they are enforced—Sundays not excepted—of those who like Mr. Madden and Mr. Macdonald have formerly resided in two of the bungalows; of Dr. Rogers, who can speak to the injurious effects occasioned to two of the bungalows, the occupants of which he has professionally attended; of Dr. Sylvester, the Principal Physician of the J. J. Hospital, a gentleman of very high reputation indeed in his profession; of Messrs. Aspen, Thompson and Macdonald, all three practical Engineers, the first now the Manager of the Mills of one of the largest Spinning and Weaving Companies now in Bombay, the second having formerly been an engineer in the service of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, also in Bombay, and the third being now the Superintending Engineer of the Bombay Municipal workshops,—in opposition to this extremely strong evidence of persons in whose statements the Court feels it can place perfect confidence, the defendants have brought forward the evidence of Morarjee Goculdass, one of the purchasers of their property from the liquidators of the Geo. III. Jute and Flax Spinning and Weaving Company; and of Mr. Benjamin Dunkerly, the Manager of the defendants' Mill—both of course interested to a very great degree in the working of the defendants' Mills, the stoppage of which they both say would cause a loss to the defendants of about Rs. 700 per day, throw out of employment upwards of 500 persons, and cause great irreparable damage to the machinery of the Mill and the property connected with it. They have also relied upon the affidavits of Drs. Mackenzie, Sidney Smith, and Lyon, who paid one visit only to the properties, viz., on the afternoon of the 31st August last, when, as I have already pointed out, the wind was blowing from a N. W. direction, so that none of the smoke from the Mill chimney passed over any part of the 58,000 square yards of land belonging to the plaintiff, the same passing, as Dr. Mackenzie says in para. 5 of his affidavit, about 100 yards to the southward of bungalow No. 3. The visit of these three gentlemen took place in the middle of the monsoon, when the rain and the wind would naturally have destroyed much of the traces of the nuisance from soot. Their opinions were consequently formed from a very inferior point of observation than are those of the persons who dwell or have dwelt in the bungalows themselves. The absence of noise spoken to by them and also by Mr. Hamilton Maxwell on the occasion of their respective visits—the latter gentleman inspected the defendants' Mill and premises (not even visiting the plaintiff's property) upon one occasion only, viz., upon the morning of the 4th September last—must, I think, be attributed to the fact that the Mill was not working its full power (although they were told that it was) while they were in the neighbourhood. Judging from the other facts in this case, and bearing in mind, too, the morality, or rather the want of morality so constantly exhibited by litigants in this Court, I think it extremely probable that extra precautions had been taken by the defendants and those employed under them to work the Mill in the most favourable and least noisy manner possible, so that Mr. Maxwell, as well as the three skilled medical gentlemen, did not really see or hear the Mills in their ordinary normal working state. Mr. Hutchinson's evidence, too, as to the value of the plaintiff's property not being affected, appears to me to be far outweighed by the testimony of the plaintiff, of Mr. Knight, Mr. Gostling, Mr. Madden, and the other witnesses who have made affidavits for the plaintiff, and the views of Messrs. Barnes and Moylan and of Mr. Ormiston, which last gentleman, by the way, made no affidavit at all, are, I consider, far outweighed by the opinions of Messrs. Aspen, Thompson, and Macdonald. Upon a careful consideration of the whole of the evidence laid before me, I entertain no doubt whatever that the plaintiff has a substantial, a very substantial, ground of complaint, and that he would, if he wished it, be entitled to considerable damages for the loss occasioned to all his five bungalows by the working of the defendants', Mill. The defendants had ample opportunity to make the best case they could, as although the rule *nisi* for an injunction was granted on the 15th August last, cause was not shown against it until the 4th October following. In addition to the facts relied upon by the plaintiff, there is one which is incidentally noticed in para. 5 of the affidavit of Mr. Macdonald, viz., that no smoke-consuming apparatus has been fitted by the defendants to their furnaces for the consumption of the smoke engendered therein on which it is necessary to make some remarks. By an Act passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay in the first year of its existence, Act No. VIII. of 1862, "An Act to abate the nuisance arising from the smoke of furnaces in the Town and suburbs of Bombay," after reciting the expediency of abating the nuisance arising from the smoke of the furnaces in Bombay, it was enacted that from and after the 1st January 1864, every furnace employed or to be employed in the working of engines by steam, and every furnace employed or to be employed in any Mill, Spinning Company, Weaving Company, Spinning and Weaving Company, shall in all cases be constructed or altered so as to consume or burn the smoke arising from such furnace, and if any person shall, after the said 1st January 1864, use any such furnaces, which shall not be constructed so as to consume or burn its own smoke, or shall carry on any trade or business which shall occasion any noxious or offensive effluvia or otherwise among the neighbourhood or inhabitants without using the best practicable means for preventing or counteracting such smoke or other annoyance, every person so offending being the owner or occupier of the premises, or being an agent, freeman or other person employed by such owner or occupier, shall, upon a summary conviction for such offence before any magistrate, forfeit or pay a sum not more than Rs. 100 nor less than Rs. 40; and upon a second conviction for such offence, the sum of Rs. 200, and for each subsequent conviction a sum double the amount of the penalty imposed for the last preceding conviction. By section 2 it was enacted that the words "consume or burn the smoke" shall not be held in all cases to mean "consume or burn all the smoke," and power was given to the magistrate to remit the penalties if he be of opinion that such person had so constructed or altered his furnace as to consume or burn, so far as possible, all the smoke arising from such furnace, and had carefully attended to the same and consumed or burned, as far as possible, the smoke arising from such furnace. By section 4 it was enacted that no proceedings should be taken against the person under the Act except by the authority of a magistrate, or by the authority of the Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Bombay. That Act was (*mutatis mutandis*) little else than a transcript of the statute passed in 1853, 16 and 17 Vict., c. 128, entitled "An Act to abate the nuisance arising from the smoke of furnaces in the metropolis and from steam vessels above London bridge." The Bombay Act was repealed by section 1 of the Bombay Municipal Act (*No 2 of* 1865), but by section 204 its provisions were re-enacted, the penalty upon a first conviction being made Rs. 100, and the second Rs. 200, and on each subsequent conviction a sum double the amount of the penalty imposed for the last preceding conviction. Section 1, however, of the former Act gives the interpretation of the words "consume or burn the smoke" was omitted, the effect of which omission was to make section 204 of Act II. of 1865 more stringent than were the provisions in Act VIII. of 1862. Section 204, which is still in force, is in the words, Reads it.) By section 237, the Municipal Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any nuisance whatever, and any inhabitant of a place may complain of the existence of a nuisance before the Court of Petty Sessions, and the Court may inquire into the complaint and make an order upon the Commissioner to put in force the provisions of the Act for abating or remedying the same, which the Commissioner shall be bound to obey. I have no evidence before me relating to any other chimney than that of the defendants. The Albert Mills chimney is not complained of by the plaintiff as causing him or his tenant any nuisance at all. It is quite evident, however, that the defendants have not taken the slightest trouble to comply with the clear and positive requirements of section 2 of the Municipal Act. Their counsel during the argument of this rule, stated that they would undertake to fit out from England the best apparatus possible for consuming their own smoke, but that they were bound to have done before they lighted a single one of their furnaces. These Spinning and Weaving Mills are of not many years' existence in Bombay. The nuisance in London was, if I am not mistaken, very soon put down by the prosecutions instituted by the Home Office. Why the defendants have not been compelled to obey the law and to consume or burn the smoke of their furnaces, I am at a loss to understand. It was stated in the affidavits of Morarjee Goculdas (para. 20) and Mr. Dunkerly, that if an injunction were granted as prayed, it would cause a loss of Rs. 700 per day, and that 500 men and women would be thrown out of employ. . . . . In the present case the defendants have not the authority of any Legislative Act to do what they claim a right to do. They are merely a joint stock company formed for the purposes of their own profit, and that they should be allowed to carry on business to the nuisance of the adjoining houses and their inhabitants is what they are not entitled to do in point of law. . . . . I must take it, therefore, that the plaintiff from the first, and before any Mill was erected at all, did all in his power to protect his rights, and that he would do so is most probable. No conduct on his part can in any way have induced the defendants or their predecessors in the occupation of the land to believe that he intended to forego any rights which he had in respect of his own property. . . . . In a suit brought in the High Court of Bombay during the present year, by Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, residing at the Falkland Road, outside the Fort, against Dwarkadas Vussonjee, suit No. 73 of 1872, Sir Charles Sargent on the 12th February last granted a rule calling upon the defendant to show cause why he, his servants, workmen, and agents should not be restrained by injunction from proceeding to erect any factory or other building on the piece of land in the occupation of the defendant, situate in the angle formed by the Falkland and Breach Candy Roads, so as to occasion any nuisance, damage or annoyance to the plaintiff, as the owner or occupier of the land, garden and bungalow belonging to the said plaintiff, situate and being No. 46, Falkland Road aforesaid; and on the 11th March last, upon the motion of the Advocate-General and Mr. Latham, counsel for the plaintiff, and on hearing Mr. Anstey, counsel for defendant, Sir Charles Sargent made absolute the rule *nisi* of the 12th February last, until the decision of the suit with costs to be paid by the defendant. That decision was appealed against, but the appeal was not argued, it being intimated to the appellate court, of which I formed one of the members, that there was a prospect of the matter being amicably settled. I have recently, viz, on the 5th instant, inquired from the solicitors of the appellant what stage that case is in at present, and have been informed by them, that the matters in dispute between the parties were referred to arbitration, and that even if the reference be not proceeded with, it is most possible that some kind of compromise will be effected between the parties. For the purpose of preparing myself for the argument, I read the paper book furnished to the Judges in that appeal, which included affidavits from several gentlemen eminent in the profession of physic, who have also favoured the court with their opinions in the present case. Their evidence, so far as I recollect it, was far more conflicting as to the main point in the case, viz, nuisance or no nuisance from smoke, cotton dust and other annoyances occasioned by a Spinning and Weaving Mill to its neighbours then in course of erection, than in the present case. Still in spite of the conflicting evidence and of the fact that the nuisance was only threatened, and not as here, in actual daily existence, Sir Charles Sargent made the rule absolute for an injunction with costs. I will only add a few words as to the suggestion of the learned counsel for the defendants that I should visit the premises. . . . . As the order which I shall now proceed to make is by the express provisions of section 94 of the Civil Procedure Code appealable, and as an appeal would probably also lie from the Appellate Court to the Privy Council, those tribunals would not have before them the materials upon which, if I proceeded to visit the premises, I might possibly act, and upon which my judgment might be based. Any statements of facts I might make in my judgment, deriving their origin from such an inspection, would not bind the parties, and they would be quite justified in disputing them in the Appellate Court. I therefore think that grave objections exist as to any such inspection taking place. The Lords of the Judicial Committee could not put themselves in the same position as did Lord Westbury in the case just cited, when following the course adopted, and apparently by consent by the Master of the Rolls, he viewed the plaintiff's premises at 21, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross. I have therefore declined to avail myself of the suggestion which the learned counsel for the defendants made to me. After these remarks, I have nothing further to add than that I think that this rule must be made absolute until the hearing, with costs to be paid by the defendants; the defendants of course bearing their own costs.

An appeal from the above decision was heard on the 5th ult. before Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Green. The Court decided that so far as the injunction restrains the defendants from causing nuisance by noise, it must be discharged. As to the residue of the injunction as to smoke, soot, and noxious vapours, it would stand suspended until the end of May next. The injunction of course remained, but the writ would not be issued until the end of May next. Costs reserved until the hearing of the suit. On the application of Mr. Latham, the Court gave plaintiff liberty to apply to the Appeal Court to issue the writ before the end of May next on a repetition of the nuisance from smoke, &c. Intimation was to be given to the Court below that the Appeal Court considered it a proper case to be accelerated for hearing.

POONA RIFLE MEETING.

The rifle contests on Thursday, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Rifle Club, proved very successful. The day was very unfavourable for rifle shooting, the wind being very high and gusty, and the sun very powerful. The pool was well attended, and though the entrance fee was only two annas a shot, the bull's eyes paid well. Their value at the end of the day's proceedings, Rs. 2-2-9, was higher than what was given during the Poona Rifle Meeting Contests. Among those who most distinguished themselves at the pool, and in the all-comers matches, we may name the secretary of the Club, Mr. Adam Smith; Lieut. Tyndall, 68th Regt.; Mr. J. C. Fernandez, Poona Rifle Club; Sergt. Major Elliott, 18th Brigade, R.A.; Sergt. McConachie, Sappers and Miners; Sergt. Inst. McConvill; and Band Master Skelton, 68th Regt. In the contest, restricted to members of the Club, Mr. B. Phillips, Mr. Wm. Mousley, and Mr. S. Brierley distinguished themselves.

Mr. Adam Smith is the champion shot of the Club for the year.

The following are the scores :—

All-comers' Contests.

200 yards.

Seven shots, standing.

1st Prize,	Mr. Adam Smith	27	Marks.
2nd "	Lt. Tyndall, 68th Regt.	24	"
3rd "	Mr. J. C. Fernandez	23	"

400 yards.

7 Shots, any position.

1st Prize,	Lt. Tyndall, 68th Regt.	27	Marks.
2nd "	Sergt. McConachie, Sappers and Miners...	27	"
3rd "	Mr. Adam Smith	25	"

500 yards.

7 Shots, any position.

1st Prize,	Sergeant-Major Elliott, 18th R. A	21	Marks.
2nd "	Mr. Adam Smith	21	"
3rd "	Lt. Tyndall, 68th Regt.	21	"

600 yards.

7 Shots, any position.

1st Prize,	Sergt. Instr. McConville, 68th Regiment	21	Marks.
2nd "	Sergt. Major Elliott, 18th R. A	19	"
3rd "	Band Mas. Skelton, 68th Regiment	19	"

Club Contests.

The Members' Handicap.

10 shots at 500 yards.

1st Prize,	Mr. B. Phillips	31	Marks.
2nd "	Mr. A. Smith	25	"
3rd "	Mr. J. C. Fernandez	24	"

The Wanowrie Stakes.

7 shots, standing, at 200 yards.

7 shots, any position, at 500 yards.

1st Prize,	Mr. Adam Smith	47	Marks.
2nd "	Mr. B. Phillips	36	"
3rd "	Mr. J. C. Fernandez	31	"

The Champion Stakes.

7 Shots, in any position, at 200, 500, and 800 yards, with Snider Rifles.

1st Prize,	Mr. Adam Smith	63	Marks.
2nd "	Mr. J. C. Fernandez	51	"
3rd "	Mr. W. M. Mousley	48	"
4th "	Mr. S. Brierley	48	"

—*Deccan Herald.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

The season's consignment of Shan ponies is coming into Rangoon, but they are not expected to fetch very high prices this year.

Mysore.—Our correspondent at Mysore states—Colonel Malleson, the guardian of His Highness the Maharajah, is daily expected here from his furlough, and Mr. Gordon, the now officiating guardian, will revert to his former appointment as Judicial Commissioner. Major J. A. Campbell, and Colonels McHutchin and Renton are likely to proceed on furlough of two years each. There is a rumour that Mr. Mangles will succeed Major J. A. Campbell as Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division. Captain Gompertz, the Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore, is amongst us on some special business, having been sent by the Chief Commissioner. On the night of the 20th instant, a theft was committed in the Judicial Record Room belonging to the Mysore District Office, and a desk and rug were taken away.—*Madras Times.*

A Christmas Treat to the Poor of North Black Town, Madras.—The poor in Madras have not been forgotten at this season of the year. The Rev. F. G. Lys, chaplain of North Black Town Church, with the assistance of the committee of the above church, raised a subscription of 150 rupees and gave a treat on Saturday evening last to the poor of the North Black Town District, and the girls and boys of the Royapooram Parochial School and the Parcherry Ragged School. Before sitting down to dinner, divine service was held in the North Black Town Church, the Rev. Messrs. Lys and Raban officiating. After a sermon the old folk and children marched to the premises lately vacated by the Female Civil Orphan Asylum, the choir of the North Black Town Church singing a processional hymn as they marched. About 40 old people and 180 children sat down, the former being provided with roasts, bread, fruits and cake and a glass of sherry each, and the young ones with sweets, fruits and coffee. After the repast the children were treated to an exhibition of views from a magic lantern, which concluded the evening's entertainment.—*Madras Athenæum.*

The Transfer Remittance Receipt Forgery.—It was stated in the *Englishman* of Thursday last that Inspector Reid, of the Calcutta Police, had been despatched to Meerut to make enquiries into this case, in which Mr. Corbitt, of Waterloo Street, was concerned. Inspector Reid has returned to Calcutta, having fulfilled his mission. On the officer arriving in Meerut, he placed himself in communication with the Treasury, and from the information given, and the neat manner in which the forgery (that is, the converting of Rs. 2 into 12,000) had been effected, he was convinced that the transmutation had been effected by a person who was acquainted with the use of chemicals. In the course of his enquiries he discovered that a man who was employed in the Revenue Department, and who worked in the same building in which the Treasury is situated, had, about the time the forgery was committed, resigned his situation, and given out his intention of setting up in business as a photographer, having been an amateur dabbler in that science. Mr. Reid's suspicion was at once directed to this man, and he made every enquiry into his whereabouts, some people informing him that the man he "wanted" had gone to Bombay, but the general impression being that he had gone to Lucknow. To Lucknow Reid determined to go, and finding that there were only morning and evening trains, he went special. On arriving at Lucknow, he visited all the hotels in the city, and at the last one he found that a one-eyed gentleman, who had been residing there for about two months, had started business as a photographer. The fact of the gentleman being one-eyed convinced Reid that he had found his man. He moved his traps to the hotel, and gave out that he wished to obtain some photographs of the principal buildings to take home with him. Could he see the gentleman? The landlady would enquire, and presently returned with information that the one-eyed gentleman was devotionally disposed, and could not see Reid that day (which was Christmas), as he was going to church, but on the morrow would be delighted. When the gentleman returned from church Mr. Reid apprehended him. He, of course, denied all knowledge of the transaction, but he was arrested and brought to Calcutta late on Friday night. When Reid left Calcutta in quest of the man, he was apparently going on a wild-goose chase. He didn't know the man; he didn't know that the individual who caused the receipt to be presented had only one eye, for he had only remained one night at Corbitt's Hotel, and wore "goggles," which hid the absence of the feature, and the apprehension of the culprit is certainly not a bad stroke of police sharpness. The daring of the man is perhaps best exemplified by the way in which he completed the nefarious transaction. In addition to forging the sum of money to be drawn, he forged the letter of advice to the Bank of Bengal, which he posted; started off to Calcutta with the forged document in his possession, and, waiting a day, until the Bank's correspondence should be looked over, he caused the receipt to be presented and cashed. The man's named is Buttress; he will be brought before the magistrate to-day.—*Englishman.*

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

The following is a list of the business for the Meeting of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, which was held on Tuesday :—

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act No. VII. of 1872 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in British Burmah*).

2. Also to introdu

of the existence and personality of God against the destructive materialism of the present day, and the pantheism which has eaten out the very heart of religion in all the great Hindoo systems; their abolition of all caste distinctions; their endeavours for the amelioration of certain social evils; their inculcation of a pure morality, we are bound to wish them God speed. But, on the other hand, we deeply lament their denial of the essentials of the distinctly Christian faith. They accept much of Christian truth; they acknowledge the obligation of the world to Christ; but they shrink from acknowledging Him as their Lord and Master in any true sense of those words.

Concerning the future of the Brahmo movement, we can only judge from the analogy of history. It cannot stand in its present position. There is the danger, on the one hand, lest it split upon the rock of individualism, and gradually sink again into the great mass of heathenism and, on the other hand, lest it become a mere religious hero-worship, and take its place as one of the innumerable Hindoo sects that perpetuate within their narrow circle the teachings of some influential gooroo.

But there is a hopeful side of this matter. Brahmoism is the out-go of the great changes which have taken place in the social, intellectual, and religious condition of the people. The influences which have brought these changes will still continue to be exercised: they will produce yet greater and better fruit. The progress of this movement must be towards Christianity. The leaders of the movement must inevitably approach Christ, or recede from their position as leaders of religious thought. It must be that the Brahmo Somaj will be drawn to Christ Himself for light and peace.

After the paper, valuable remarks, in the same general direction, were made by Dr. Wilson, Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Dyson, and others. It was pointed out that Brahmoism is not, as its name would seem to import, a return to better and purer Hindoo faith, but a direct result of the contact of Christian truth with the Hindoo mind; and if such, it finds its analogies in movements of a similar nature which occurred in the conflict of early Christianity with the Greek and the Oriental philosophies. It is the almost exact counterpart of what is known in Church history as the Marcionite heresy. It is but the first of many similar movements which will doubtless arise as Christianity is brought more closely to bear on the people of India and other heathen countries. These all, in ancient times, conduced to the advancement of Christianity, and they will do so again. We need not fear the Somaj. We need have no feeling of hostility to them. The cultivation of friendly intercourse with them will do them and us good. The better men among them are nearer to us than to the Hindoos. They must to some extent lean on us for support. Let it be our endeavour to win them first to Christ Himself, and thus to Christianity.

Following this discussion, a paper, upon the subject of the educated classes of the Bombay presidency, was read by the Rev. Dhanjibhai Nowroji, of Bombay, the first convert to Christianity from the Parsees. The paper was very remarkable for the beauty and perfection of its style, and was full of valuable information. We must, however, protest against the application of the term educated classes to those only who have received a greater or less amount of education in the English language and Western studies. No doubt in Bombay, as elsewhere in India, a considerable proportion of those who have studied English are far from being educated in any high sense of that term, while there is a large body of men who know nothing of English, but have, without it, attained a considerable mental culture, and by all the laws of propriety should receive the title of educated men.

In the evening two papers were read before the Conference. The first—upon "Non-Interference, the recognized law in Foreign Missions"—was prepared by the Rev. Mr. Wilder, of Kolapore, and read by Dr. Morrison. It came under the general head of mutual relations of missions, and was occasioned by the intrusion of the Bishop of Bombay, with some missionaries of the Propagation Society, upon the field occupied by the Kolapore Mission of the American Presbyterian Church. The paper consisted entirely of extracts from the published statements of all the leading missionary societies of the Protestant world, and from such representative men as the Bishops of London, Oxford, and Manchester, Dr. Duff and the Earl of Shaftesbury. In these extracts were clearly set forth the evils which must of necessity result from the intrusion of one missionary society upon the fields already occupied by another; the needlessness of such intrusion when vast extents of country are entirely without mission labour, and the resolution of almost the entire body of the Christian Church to seek fields of labour unoccupied, rather than enter into the fields already under cultivation. The matter was thought to be one calling for an expression of opinion on the part of the Conference, and one of the most influential missionaries of Southern India was appointed to prepare a minute to this effect.

A matter of much practical importance was next brought forward by the Rev. Mr. Budden, in a paper on the methods of utilizing Christian activity. Mr. Budden pointed out the great importance, in such a vast work as engaged the efforts of the Church in India, of making the utmost use of all the moral and spiritual power existing in the entire Christian body. In India there are many who are Christians, at least in name, who, if not hostile, are quite indifferent to Christian missions. Of those who are neither hostile nor altogether indifferent, many give only prayers and pecuniary assistance to the missionary, and consider themselves under no obligation to engage with him directly in Christian efforts. And of the few who are willing and ready to give their personal assistance, their activity is not fully utilized, by reason of their separate and disconnected action. Thus, much of the real strength of the Church is altogether latent, and much of that which is brought into exercise is not fully utilized. It was suggested that the same principle of co-operation and mutual counsel and sympathy which had brought together this great General Conference might be carried out in frequent meetings for prayer and consultation held by those living in one station, and still larger gatherings of those working in the same district. It was desirable that pious and devoted laymen, many of whom, both in military and civil positions, have done such noble work for Christ in India, should be actively enlisted in missionary service. The personal character of such men will commend the work; the missionary will be at least in part relieved from secular duties; the persons thus engaged will feel greater pleasure and satisfaction in contributing to the missions; and great advantage will be derived from their experience and wisdom. Nor will there fail to be a blessing upon such laymen—faithful service for God never goes unrewarded. As forms of general Christian work, in which all might take part, Mr. Budden recommended, for larger stations, the preparation and delivery of courses of lectures in English upon the evidences of Christianity; Sunday schools for European and native children; Bible readings and prayer meetings; the circulation of religious periodicals in English and the vernaculars; courses of lectures in the vernacular for graduates of our mission schools and educated natives generally.

After a brief discussion of the subjects of the evening, the services of the second day of the Conference closed. They were presided over with great dignity and sweetness by the Rev. Mr. Robertson, of Bombay, a venerable missionary of singularly winning appearance and manners, which have endeared him to all the members of the Conference.

Our correspondent asks us to make the following correction in his report of the Missionary Conference of the 26th instant. He represented Dr. Murray Mitchell as saying of the Mahomedan population of Bengal that, within the last forty years, their number had doubled. This, it appears, is an error, as Dr. Mitchell's remark was directed, not to the number, but to the spiritual zeal which have characterized them of late.—*Pioneer.*

SPARKS FROM THE INDIAN CHARIVARI.

DECEMBER 27, 1872.

MOTTO FOR TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS.—*Rem acu tetigisti.*

PROBLEM IN MILITARY MATHEMATICS.—To divide "married quarters" among better and worse halves.

Popkins (just arrived in India)—Bless me! Have I caught the dengue, or can it be these confounded mosquitos?

HOST—Well—now what's your impression of India, on the whole, from what you've seen of it?

YANKEE STRANGER—Wall—I reckon it's raythar a gay place to die in.

HOST—How's that?

YANKEE STRANGER—Wall—ye see—if it should not be your good fortun to git up aloft, ye wouldn't find so much difference down below I calculate.

LINES, BY ONE WHO KNOWS HIS PEERAGE.

A noun's a name; yet it is often found
That men re-named are not at all renowned.

MEMOIRS OF A JOURNALIST.

What a lot of swells I've known, to be sure! And *I* think I'm a considerable swell myself. And perhaps a bit of a humbug.

ACROBATIC REFLECTION.

It were no wonder if a tight-rope dancer should become conceited, for he is always on cord from the very beginning of his performance.

TO SHIP'S COOKS.

Though onions afford a sauce of gratification with certain parts of a sheep, leaks are always a source of danger in any part of a ship.

UNREASONABLE DISCONTENT.

Those dreadful discontents the Assam tea planters complain that tea is going to pot. Of course it is. Where else would they have to go?

MASONIC.

"What's the difference between a Mason and a Bricklayer's labourer?" "Why one's a Mason of course and the other's a hod-fellow."

MILITARY HEM.

On festive occasions, such as Lord Northbrook's late entry into Bombay, the duty of "lining the streets" is of course performed by the Army Tailoring Department.

ANCIENT MARINERS.

One of the most interesting papers to be read at an early meeting of the Asiatic Society will be one on Ancient Hindoo Shipping, illustrated by extracts from the Rig-Veda, which as everybody knows is a very ancient Hindoo shipbuilders' hand book, or Veda-mecum.

WAR NEWS.

The "Battle of Dorking" has furnished a base
For a deal of discussion and talking;
But to make palki-bearers keep up a good pace
Is in India the battle of Dawking.

CALCUTTA POLICE TYPES.

Constable No. 1—I'm hanged if there's not the Burra Sahib again a dodgin' round the corner there.

Constable No. 2—I allus said the service is ageing to the dogs. Why, a feller cannot even drop in anywheres now to liquor up!

CREDITABLE RESTRAINT OF LANGUAGE.

We observe that an earthquake has occurred at Sironcha which, though "strong enough to throw persons down," caused "no serious damage." The good people of Sironcha must have rare command over their language in such trying circumstances. Most people would have sworn.

OCCUPET EXTREMUM SCABIES.

A contemporary said the other day of an author that he was "making a niche for himself in the same temple (Temple of Fame apparently) by his industrious research," &c., &c. On this our unlucky contributor remarks that there's a very great difference between having an itch for Fame and a niche in her temple.

POWERFUL GOAK.

A French friend, reading an account of a scrimmage between two mobs of natives at Pondicherry the other day, said the affair reminded him of Mrs. Lewis' impersonation of *Peg Woffington*. We incautiously asked him why, and were immediately prostrated by the following macaronic reply, "Because it was an admi-rabble performance."

PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the presentation of a testimonial to the late Editor of the *Friend of India*, which was suggested by the *Hindoo Patriot*, will shortly take place. The testimonial will take the form of the best second-hand saddle procurable in the bazaar, together with a copy of Dante's Inferno, and a collection of the most popular Music Hall melodies.

NEW TURN TO AN OLD RHYME.

(Taking a "rise" out of him.)

Says the *Home News*—"The people who deal in iron in the Midlands . . . have risn their prices out of all proportions."

He that for *raised* does right down *risen*
Is downright fit to go to prison,
And raises curiosity
As to where he "raised" could be.

FISHY REMARKS.

A contemporary gave us an account, the other day, of the wreck of a vessel, caused by the piercing of her hull by a sword-fish, and mentioned that it is "supposed that sword-fishes mistake the hull of a ship for the yielding carcase of a whale." We can easily imagine the unfortunate sword-fish exclaiming "Hull, oh!" when it finds out its hallucination, and that instead of "striking ile" in that which it thought to be whale, it has to bewail itself for ever having thought "I'll strike."

TO THE EDITOR OF CHARIVARI.

Mai dir Sar,

Thiz ar dez of enlaitenment and advansment, and it bekoms us awl to konform to the idiosinkrassies of our taim. Wen a fri and pawrful Gavrment elekts to spel "Calcutta" "*Kalkata*," "Jabbulpore" "*Jabalpur*," and "Lucknow" "*Laknau*;" shall wi its tru born konstitutenz temli submit to the absolit and absurd rula of a Murray or a Trench? Perrish the thawt! Let ich wan for himse! kompail a primer and let us no longer be plukt at eksaminayshuns for not nowing hau to spel.—YURS,

PHIL. OLLO. JEST.

INFORMATION WANTED.

In alluding to the departure of the Native Chiefs from Bombay after the recent Viceregal Durbar the *Pioneer* closed its announcement by saying "the Kattywar Princes are about to leave in a *posse*."

Our aspiring Baboo, of commendably enquiring turn of mind, wants to know whether "a posse" is a mode of conveyance peculiar to Bombay, or not; and in what its peculiarity consists.

He writes that he has read something somehow somewhere in ancient Mythology about *possedon* (sic) who was said to be God of the Ocean, and hazards the suggestion that the *Pioneer* may refer to a steamer, or some other means of marine progression. Perhaps some of our Bombay friends can enlighten him.

REGISTRATION EXTRAORDINARY.

A contemporary informs us that the Umritsar municipality takes "fees for the registration of betrothals." This isn't the correct thing, is it, ladies and gentlemen novelists? You have always taught us that young persons who get "betrothed" "register vows in Heaven," and have never mentioned the payment of any fee on the occasion. Perhaps the imposition of this new tax cannot be considered as a violation of the Permanent Settlement, as a betrothal is only a temporary settlement. Let the British Indian Association look out however. This is clearly only the thin end of the wedge, the next thing will be to take a tax on marriages, and a marriage is a Permanent Settlement indeed for the poor youth who is "married and done for." It seems to us against the nature of things to make the process of spooning end in forking—forking out fees, and we would declare war to the knife against the system.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON, MADRAS AND COAST.
1304 Mahableshwur, Hickett—Antrobus & Co.
1152 Romania, Thomas—Antrobus & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—The Captain.
1174 Tiverton, Rowe—Scott & Wilcox.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1117 Dunkeld, Tollett—W. Cooper & Co.

FOR DAMAUN.
107 Amizade, Nacoda—J. Pragjee.

FOR ADEN, JEDDA, AND HOODOODA.
710 Fasi Yama, Callaghan—P. H. Sons.

NOT FIXED.

WOODEN SHIPS.
1268 Cleopatra, Deane—The Captain.
893 City of Pekin—McEachern—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
628 Chaldea, Hall—T. Topun.
370 Emperor, Dudley—F. Nusserwanjee.
1434 Helican, Rogues—Farnham & Co.
349 John Byers, Davies—Finlay, Muir & Co.
499 Maria Anna, Oliveira—(Portuguese Gun Boat).
948 Marian Moore, Dickson—C. Lulloobhoy.
1046 Milford, Gillard—Finlay, Muir & Co.
977 Peeress, Morris—H. C. Joosub.
570 Perchitto, Schiaffini.
782 Saladin, Rankin—B. & Mackintosh.
1225 Scimitar, Rendell.
934 St. Bernard, Taylor—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
698 Shah Jehan, Freebody—H. A. N.—Mahomed.
1075 Statelie, Logan—C. Rustomjee Setna.
1116 Tivoli, Greig—W. Nicol & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
1746 Hindoostan, Rockell—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
845 Bothnia, Rhode—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1316 St Olaf, Hille—W. Nicol & Co.
960 Una, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR GENOA.
764 Arabia, Cobcara, V. Brother.

FOR ADEN, JUDDAH, AND SUEZ.
1060 Killarney, O'Niell—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.
131 Arrow, Robert.
1119 Orissa, Shallard—P. & O. Co.
1627 Mooltan, Edmund, P. & O. Co.
2090 Mirzapore, Parish, P. & O. Co.
1350 Momfi, Morosli.

FOR PORT SAID.
961 Torino, Carreno—Remington & Co.

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300 Clyde.
Constance, Chapman.
472 Dagmar,—Steam Tug.
1069 Dalhousie, Warner.
Lynx, Keats.
368 May Frere, Guthrie.
877 Nassau, Chimmo.
408 Sind.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

96 Futtay Reymon, Nacoda.
93 Felleppin, Nacoda—E. Adom.—For Mozambique
321 Futteh Salam, Nacoda—J. Noorbhoy.—For Mauritius.
90 Goolamar, Nacoda—H. Thaver.
620 Hydros, Ashton—H. A. C. Cadoo.—For Aden, Jedda, and Hoodeida.
125 Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan.
647 Mozuffer, Nacoda.
427 Persian Packet, School.—For Batavia.

NOT FIXED.
Mahaluxmy, Nacoda.

HERE is a sad story from Paris of the dangers of petroleum. Some weeks ago the Academy of Science reported that owing to the brightness of its flame, and the peculiar smell given out when burning, this revolutionary liquid was more attractive to insects than any other oil or gas. The truth of this has just been proved. A few days ago a well-known sculptor was sitting reading a tale of "direful mystery" by the light of a petroleum lamp, with the window partly open. Deeply immersed in his book, he did not notice the entrance of several bats, followed by some large black flies, and of innumerable flies, attracted by the glare and warmth. Suddenly M. G——— felt a soft slap on the cheek, and immediately afterwards a sharp blow on the nose. Looking up from his book, his imagination, heightened by what he had been reading, led him to take the myriad-eyed insects for demons and fairies, and so terrified him that he fainted. When he recovered his senses it was only to lose its reason, and he now fancies that he is the King of the Cockchafers pursued by the Queen of the Bats, who wants to marry him.

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and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the Unit edKingdom.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means no bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INSURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL £1,000,000.—INSURANCES against

FIRE can be effected through the Undersigned upon all descriptions of Property, Merchandize, &c., in the City of Bombay and its neighbourhood.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

London and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.

HEAD OFFICE—EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to

LYON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 10th April 1872.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Nederlandische Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd'e Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium	£	718,385
Ditto Second ditto	£	1,412,466

Under ate arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ..... £228,314 7s. 8d.
Do. 1869 ..... £485,193 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ..... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ..... £213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 13	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 1	28 13	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Fort Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets	Rs. 9,172,810

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 33 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1871, was 10,697, assuring £9,552,766-16-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,530,564-15-10

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1871 were... ... ... £917,251- 2- 7

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1872.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paidby the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactor proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies forfeited to Lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, shall, written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildiuags in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief